Equal Rights

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Still Barred

Lady Rhondda, with other English peeresses in their own right, are still barred from the House of Lords, that body having on July 16 rejected by only four votes Lord Astor's resolution to admit peeresses in their own right. Lady Rhondda has led the fight for this further step in granting English women equality of status and will continue until victory is won.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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144 B St. N. E.
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at 19 West Chase Street
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Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

A New Little Inequality

ON THE same day that the Senate passed the Cable bill, removing one discrimination against women from the nationality laws of the United States, the House of Representatives passed a bill, already passed by the Senate, writing a small inequality into the immigration laws of the United States.

This measure, which in no wise affects nationality, but does affect immigration, a closely related subject, was introduced and passed in order to allow one woman to be admitted to the United States, a woman whose disbarment from this country was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is, however, general in nature, although it is so closely restricted that it may not apply to any other person, and can at most apply only to a few.

This bill amends the Cable Act of 1922 so that it contains the following section:

> "That any woman eligible by race to citizenship who has married a citizen of the United States before the passage of this amendment, whose husband shall have been a native-born citizen and member of the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War, and separated therefrom under honorable conditions; if otherwise admissible, shall not be excluded from admission into the United States under section 3 of the immigration act of 1917, unless she be excluded under provisions of that section relating to—
>
> "(a) Persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, except tuberculosis in any form;
>
> "(b) Polygamy;
>
> "(c) Prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons;
>
> "(d) Persons convicted of crime: Provided that no such wife shall be excluded because of offenses committed during legal infancy, while a minor under age of twenty-one years, and for which the sentences imposed were less than three months, and which were committed more than five years previous to the date of the passage of this amendment;
>
> "(e) Persons previously deported;
>
> "(f) Contract laborers.
>
> "That after admission to the United States she shall be subject to all other provisions of this act."

This law was passed to permit the admission of a certain woman convicted of petty larceny and abetting a forgery in Germany during legal infancy.

While its terms are so restricted that it can of necessity apply to only a few persons, yet it is not based on the principle of equality between the sexes. It could have been made to conform to that principle by using the word *person* wherever the word *woman* is used in the act, and by using the word *spouse* wherever the word *wife* or *husband* is used. Possibly there is no native-born woman citizen of the United States, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War, who has an alien husband fitting the description in the act. But if there should be, she should have the same right to have her husband admitted to this country as has the husband in this case to have his wife admitted.

It is a dangerous policy to pass any law on immigration or nationality which is not based on the principle of equality between men and women.

Such a law as this one would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States if the Equal Rights Amendment were already a part of the Constitution.

Meanwhile, every law of every kind passed by Congress and approved by the President should be in conformity with the principle of Equal Rights.

Inequality Upheld in England

FOUR of England's Lords stand between twenty-two peeresses in their own right and the seats they should occupy in the House of Lords. If such a peeress transmits the peerage to a male relative, he can take his seat in the Upper House, but the one from whom he inherited the peerage is barred from admission. Lady Rhondda, so well known to American Feminists for her work for equality, is one who should be in the House of Lords. May she soon overcome the hidebound tradition which bars her!

Business Women for Economic Equality

BUSINESS women of Southern California took a definite and forthright stand for equality in labor legislation at their convention held in Long Beach, California, in June.

The economic equality resolution adopted on June 14 by the several hundred delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Southern District of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs reads:

> "WHEREAS, because women engaged in gainful occupations are unavoidably in competition with men, all regulations and restrictions should be based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker; now, therefore, be it
>
> *"Resolved,* That the Eleventh Convention of Southern District, California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, go on record as being in favor of economic equality between men and women and as opposed to any further legislation, regulations, or restrictions applying only to women."

Numerous organizations of business and professional women in various parts of the country have adopted similar resolutions, and more and more women who earn their own living are recognizing the menace of encroaching legislation curtailing their economic opportunity and placing them at a disadvantage with their male competitors.

In California, the business and professional women have had a demonstration of the fact that once such laws are applied to women in factories, every effort is made to extend the restrictions to women in business. There a strong effort was made to have the 8-hour law extended to women in commercial enterprises. Business and professional women united against this proposal, and throughout the country women in business, finance, and the professions are learning that they must unite with women in industry to fight such legislation, not only in order to help women in industry to economic equality, but to protect their own interests.

Officers of the Southern District elected at the convention were: Ethel Carroll of Oxnard, president; Florence Gallentine of Santa Monica, vice-president; Bessie E. Grant of Hollywood, recording secretary; Georgya Holly of Long Beach, treasurer.

Officers were installed at a banquet attended by a thousand business and professional women.

The district federation also decided to establish a school of political and social science. The economic equality resolution was proposed by the district board.

Surprised at Inconsistency

THE editor of *Bluszcz,* colorful Feminist magazine of Poland, has written as follows to the managing editor of EQUAL RIGHTS:

"We have read with much interest all the articles published in EQUAL RIGHTS concerning The Hague Conference. The attitude of American women fighting for equal nationality rights aroused our admiration. Nevertheless we have a doubt: it is a consequence of the article entitled, 'In Behalf of Women Exiles.' Is it possible that women, citizens of the United States, have not yet a plentiful equality of rights? We were convinced that they have a complete one.

"Is it possible that a country doesn't want to sign an international convention, making difference among sexes, and maintains this difference among its own national laws?

"We should be very grateful if you would be kind enough to explain this doubt and to give us information, which will be very precious to our journal."

THE article which presented a situation so surprising and incredible to the Polish editor was an editorial in the May 31 issue of EQUAL RIGHTS, as follows:

"Even the most facile imagination cannot read into the pedantic terminology of the statutes their true implication with regard to human happiness. Examples are necessary to interpret the significance of the laws in the every-day life of men and women.

"The campaign in behalf of equal nationality rights which was recently carried on at The Hague under the direction of Alice Paul appears to many people as primarily of academic interest. It is proper, of course, that men and women should have equal nationality rights, but how dull a subject to command the passing years of one's brief lifetime! In compiling the information that was used at The Hague and which is basic to the securing of equal nationality rights, Miss Paul spent two years of the most assiduous labor.

Moreover, without her prolonged academic and legal training this monumental opus would have been impossible. And all in behalf of changing the phraseology of a musty statute!

"But musty statutes govern the tenor of our ways and irreparable injustice may emanate from between the closed covers of a book on a bookshelf.

"The picture changes when life interprets the meaning of the statutes. Equal nationality rights seem not at all an academic issue when we read in the press that an American-born woman, formerly of Denver, Colorado, is now on her way to Rome, an exile from her own country.

"According to the Colorado press, Mrs. Laura Vankuran dell'Osso, until a few days ago a member of the faculty of Colorado Woman's College, will fight to regain admittance to the land of her birth.

"A victim of the inflexible immigration laws, she sailed to avoid deportation.

"Born in Omaha, Nebraska, as Laura Vankuran, she lost her American citizenship by marrying an Italian noble whom she met in Rome in 1920. Later she separated from her husband.

"The bitter injustice of our nationality laws is well portrayed in this one instance. It was no musty statute that the Feminist ambassadors challenged at The Hague; instead it was a gauntlet thrown in behalf of women exiles."

EQUAL RIGHTS is glad to inform *Bluszcz,* and through it the women of Poland, that the new Cable Act signed by President Hoover on July 2 will make it possible, we believe, for Mrs. dell'Osso to return to her native country and regain her United States citizenship easily and speedily, if there are not other circumstances complicating the situation besides her loss of citizenship through marriage. We call the attention of the editor of the Polish magazine to the article in the July 12 issue of EQUAL RIGHTS telling of this victory in behalf of equality, of which American women have not yet "a complete one."

We are less proud to inform the editor that five inequalities between men and women still remain in the nationality laws of the United States, as set forth in the article to which we are calling her attention. We are also assuring her that American women are united in seeking complete equalization of the nationality laws of the United States, and in cooperating with women of other countries to bring about international agreements equalizing nationality laws all over the world.

Press Comment

A Real Opportunity

From the News, Washington, D. C., July 16, 1930.

THERE isn't any reason that we can see why a woman should not be a member of the President's Cabinet.

There may be a good many reasons, on the other hand, why a woman should be.

We've heard it argued that a woman thus placed among the President's closest official advisors would add something to his understanding of the thoughts and desires of all the people. This view is now taken in campaign times. Both parties have national vice-chairmen who are women. The Republican and Democratic national committees are composed of women as well as men. Surely it won't be said that in national affairs women cease to be useful after they have helped to gather in the votes.

The question comes up in conection with the vacancy soon to occur in the Cabinet. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is retiring. Of all the persons suggested to succeed him it happens that the outstanding person is a woman — Miss Grace Abbott.

Miss Abbott appears to have every qualification for the office. She has been in the Department of Labor for many years, being now head of the Children's Bureau of the department. She knows the department work in detail. She is an able, tactful, competent executive. Beyond this, she has a close acquaintance with and a deep understanding of the people the Department of Labor is supposed to serve—the working people of the United States. She has been a serious student of labor problems all her life.

It is hard to conceive that President Hoover will pass this opportunity by. Miss Abbott exemplifies the very type of expert that he was expected to utilize in government service.

A lot of nonsense is being written to the effect that since the labor organizations cannot agree on a candidate for the post, the President must choose someone from outside the labor ranks. On this false assumption—for organized labor has declared its endorsement of Miss Abbott—it is being said that the President proposes to promote the present Assistant Secretary. The latter was a purely political appointment of an earlier administration. His only claim to the office apparently is that he represents the votes of a certain number of lodge brothers.

We cannot believe the President is likely to affront American labor in this manner.

One Week at the Hague

By Marta Vergara of Chile

EDITOR'S NOTE: Marta Vergara, gifted Chilean journalist and former member of the National Council of Chilean Women, was one of the devoted Feminists who worked with the Joint Committee of the Inter American Commission of Women and the National Woman's Party during the First World Conference for the Codification of International Law at the Hague on behalf of equal nationality rights. She was one of the speakers at the hearing before the Nationality Committee of the Codification Conference, where she spoke on behalf of her country, which for a century has enjoyed equal nationality rights between men and women in all respects. She was also indefatigable in interviewing plenipotentiaries to the Conference to endeavor to win their support to the principle of equality. Sra. Vergara speaks Spanish, English, and French. She is foreign correspondent for *El Mercurio* and other important Latin American periodicals.

THIS has doubtless been one of the most exciting and important weeks of The Hague Conference, because this week saw the discussion of the problem of Equal Rights in nationality for men and women.

I arrived on the day fixed by the Conference for the hearing at which the Women's Joint Committee would put forth its request and its reasons on behalf of equality in nationality. This committee is composed of members of the Inter American Commission of Women, the National Woman's Party, and the Six Point Group. At the wish of these members, I was associated with the committee as a representative from South America. All the speeches must be cut down to the minimum, and the wrongs of time immemorial must be told in one brief hour. Yet the honorable delegates are touched by their own generosity and by the amazing fact that an institution of so great an importance should deign to receive and to hear a delegation moved by the deepest and strongest feelings!

"We know your problems better than you do," they often say to us.

"Yes, you know them perfectly well," we reply, "since you yourselves created them. But you are not interested in solving them."

Naturally, this interest varies according to the individual, and there are delegates such as Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, who inclines wholly to the woman's cause. But in general they are the interpreters of strict instructions of very limited ductility. Neither Spain nor Colombia, nor a good many other countries, intends to consider the status of women from any angle, whether nationality or any other rights. Chile, for instance, has been represented in this particular case as a country possessing an exceedingly advanced legislation. This is true in the matter of nationality. But if we consider the situation of Chilean women in regard to the custody of their children or the free administration of their property, we cannot fail to feel the most justified revolt.

This explains the righteous anger of all these Feminists by whom I am surrounded. Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, is the classic and chosen apostle of a great cause. Her deeds, her thoughts, in short her whole life, center round the work with which she is occupied. With Anglo-Saxon tenacity, she has come here to take her stand at the cannon, and from that point of vantage and attack she directs the maneuvers of her assistants. The Wittebrug Hotel, where we are staying, has become a hive of indefatigable militants who go to and fro with their hands full of documents and papers. As luck would have it, the chairman of the Committee on Nationality and Delegate of Greece, Mr. Politis, is at the same hotel. His fury knew no bounds when Simone Tery, young French writer, succeeded in catching him in a corridor after unfruitful requests for an appointment.

"You cannot teach me anything new," he said. "Women are not ready to govern."

"You are the master of your own opinions, Mr. Politis, but I believe that in a matter that affects us so directly, we have a right to express our wishes and to be heard."

But not even the recognized brilliancy of the author, or her grace, or the gown from Lanvin's, succeeded in softening the tyrant.

HOURS later there come two comforting cablegrams that make up for all the unpleasantness. They are from two political leaders of the, United States Senator Fess and Senator Caraway, who feel personally that the United States Senate will not ratify a convention in which there is any sex discrimination.

However, the frank opinion of friendly and unfriendly delegates is that this must perforce be the sad result. "What do you expect?" they say to the Feminists. "No legislation can be radically altered in twenty days. Be patient and content yourselves with having obtained a recommendation for equality in the future."

"But you *have* altered legislation," is Doris Stevens's reply. "You have in twenty days written international law

containing inequalities based on sex. That leaves us worse off than we were."

Then to one of the unenfranchised women she answers, "Yes, our task will be easier when women everywhere vote."

There is no doubt but that she is right. Why should twenty-five Senators hasten to cable and assure us of the firm attitude of the United States Senate? Of course, it is because women's vote count in the elections. Therefore it is not with the smile of the Europeans that they see such comings and goings, a smile that exasperates women, especially when it is accompanied by a phrase such as this:

"We are much more Feminist than you are. We are Feminists with all our hearts, and we only want to help you, but we face facts."

Whose facts? What facts? At this point the ladies turn their backs on them, saying, "God save us from our friends, and we shall save ourselves from our enemies!"

THUS, we have disturbed the quiet town of The Hague, where always peace is being written in one form or another. In another week everything will be over; the delegates will go away, some to Geneva and others to their homes, and the Feminists will go to a new place to carry on their activities. One day I asked one of them, who looked tranquil and almost indifferent to the situation, "Is it lately that you have started to devote yourself to this work?"

"Oh, I was born in the midst of it," she answered. "My mother gave all her life to it, and I have done likewise up to now. The sad thing is that I see my money coming to an end and the cause needs it more than I do.

"Feminism absorbs everything that you have: life, fortune, health, and personal gifts. There are women who have a talent for art and who, swept away in the wave of militancy, give their artistic temperament a second place, until they finally forget their gifts altogether. I have seen women follow feverishly, day after day, the whirl of a little ball at a casino table. I have known them in cases of religious madness, where the hours were but one long and passionate prayer. I have seen keen and exalted revolutionists. But it is my sincere belief that here alone have I felt the deep exaltation that comes from service in behalf of a cause and of an idea. If fifty women scattered in different countries were caught by the fever that shines in the eyes of Doris Stevens, men might think that there had been a change on the face of the world and that, after all, the tasks of domestic life were not wholly disagreeable."

Lucretia Mott Nominated for "Book of Honor"

A SPONSORING committee representing various women's historical organizations in Pennsylvania requested the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to collect names and data of distinguished women in Pennsylvania's history to be preserved in a "Book of Honor," which will be placed in Strawberry Mansion in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, when that historical structure has been restored.

Persons seeking to nominate women for this memorial are asked to send in their nominations to the *Public Ledger* with data on the achievements of the women nominated. The list will be eventually submitted to an appropriate committee which will have exclusive authority to select the names to be included in the "Book of Honor."

The second to be nominated was Lucretia Mott, characterized in the sketch of her as "teacher, preacher, anti-slavery leader, and one of the earliest proponents of woman's suffrage." Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg nominated her.

Her story as told in the *Public Ledger* of June 18 follows:

FAR-SEEING, courageous, and gentle, Lucretia Mott stands in the history of Pennsylvania and of the United States as one of those figures who live 100 years before their time.

With an enlightenment greater than that of the day in which she lived, she dared to appear as the friend of the Negro slave, and flying brickbats and rioters never swerved her from her belief. In days before the Civil War, when the cause of woman suffrage was considered by a man-ruled world as something sublimely ridiculous, she helped call the first Women's Rights convention.

She lived to see slavery abolished. Her charm and wit and courage paved the way for the recognition of women's rights which came long after she was dead.

Lucretia Mott was born on the island of Nantucket on January 3, 1793. She was a descendant of the oldest settlers, Thomas Macy and James Coffin, who sought refuge there in 1659, when the government of Massachusetts Bay was persecuting the Quakers. Her father, Thomas Coffin, a sea captain, moved to Boston when she was 11 years old. After attending public schools there she was sent to a Friends' boarding school in Dutchess County, New York, and there she met James Mott, the teacher who later became her husband.

At 15 she was an assistant teacher and at 18 she was married and moved to Philadelphia. The War of 1812 brought financial troubles, but turning to the cotton business, the Motts began to swell the family income. It was then that Lucretia Mott made her first bold step. Believing that the slave system was unjust, she resolved to abstain from all slave-grown products. Their business faded, difficulties increased again, and Mrs. Mott opened a private school. Later she turned to the study of theology and engaged in the ministry of the Friends until the separation in 1827. The meeting-house was closed against her but she continued her almost solitary path on behalf of the Hicksite Quakers. Of distinguished appearance, with singularly beautiful features and a nobility of expression, she began to win recognition as an intellectual leader.

At the convention in Philadelphia in 1833, which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, she was one of four women in the United States who dared appear as a friend of the slave. She became president of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in this city the same year. At their meetings rioters surrounded the hall, and brickbats, those pieces of repartee so popular in that less gallant age, flew about her head. Calm and undaunted by persecution, she traveled thousands of miles preaching deliverance of the slave and her home became a famous station in the "underground railway" which aided escaped slaves to the border.

Little by little her charm, her wit, her sparkling answers to hecklers, and her rare personality, brought a kindlier reception. She was appointed as delegate to the world's anti-slavery convention in London in 1840. There she was refused admission as a delegate on the ground that no woman could ascend the platform. She went to a seat in the gallery and Mr. Garrison, another American delegate, gallantly left his seat of honor and took his place in the gallery beside her.

This occurrence, the rudeness that had been inflicted upon her, drew the attention of Britain to her. Her calm bearing, her wit, her great mind did the rest. She was lionized by people of rank and letters and she stayed for some months in England preaching anti-slavery.

The London incident also focused her attention more keenly upon the "woman question." She had long resented the injustice worked upon women teachers and pondered upon the vast differences in salary between men and women educators. With Mrs. Stanton and others, she sent out the call for the first Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, in July, 1848. Her fight for women's rights was a repetition of her long combat against slavery. She was ridiculed,

heckled and interrupted. But Lucretia Mott was now a more accomplished speaker. Her gentleness and wit were always with her. Her antagonists invariably found the laugh turned against them. And in this way she accomplished as much as any other woman toward disarming the critics of women's rights.

In 1856, after forty years of arduous labor, she moved into the country outside Philadelphia. In her 86th year, she made her last public appearance at the suffrage convention held in New York in 1878. Though feeble, her eyes sparkled as she told of happenings in the early days of the contest. An earnest audience tearfully rose as she left the hall.

On November 11, 1880, she died. The goal of woman's suffrage had not been reached during her life, but she had lived to see woman's position more greatly improved than any one would have dreamed in the days of her youth. And it was her balance of high intellectual and moral qualities, her vigor and faith and courage, her firm belief that reason is greater than custom, that achieved so much of the work.

Suffragist Editor Edits Pacific Affairs

ELIZABETH GREEN, known to her colleagues of the National Woman's Party as Elizabeth Green Kalb, once editor of the *Suffragist,* is now editor of *Pacific Affairs,* a journal devoted to the concerns of those living on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Miss Green went to prison for picketing, worked on the paper, and otherwise took an active part in the campaign of the Woman's Party for the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution.

A recent article in the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* describes Miss Green's work as follows:

"New York has recently taken cognizance of a Honolulu production in a significant way that should be a source of considerable pride and interest here. Advance copy has just reached Honolulu of a miniature brochure entitled 'Pacific Affairs—Published in the Heart of the Pacific at Honolulu, Hawaii.' The brochure was compiled in the New York office of the Institute of Pacific Relations, American branch, for circulation throughout the mainland United States, and on the cover the journal *Pacific Affairs* is described as:

"'A monthly magazine devoted to presentation of the political, trade and racial questions that mutually concern the greater part of the human family—that part which lives on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Every Pacific nation and race has its say in *Pacific Affairs,* in order that the reader may acquire that priceless possession, the mental habit of viewing things from a detached point of view.'

"*Pacific Affairs* is published in Honolulu by the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations, edited by Elizabeth Green, and printed by the *Star-Bulletin* press. Three years ago the publication was a 12 to 20 page leaflet, 7½ by 5, wearing no cover, known as the *News Bulletin* of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and containing only items of organization news for institute members.

"Today it is a handsomely printed journal of 100 pages, 10 by 7, known in all the countries that border the Pacific and in Europe as well, and with a rapidly growing subscription list outside the institute membership. Beginning with the forthcoming June issue it has been obliged to advance its publication date by 12 days in order to meet news stand demand on the mainland.

"This development is part of a carefully thought out plan on the part of the editor. According to Elizabeth Green, when she came to the institute staff early in 1927 to direct publicity for that year's conference she had no thought of remaining so long in Honolulu. Miss Green was on her way back to China, where she had already spent two years in study and writing, with a book in course of preparation.

"'I cannot imagine anything else that could so long have kept me away from my interests in the Orient, except this vision of the possibilities of such an East-West forum as I saw hidden in the little *News Bulletin,*' Miss Green says. 'To make East and West known to each other—on a solid foundation of fact and as a mutual proposition—has long seemed to me one of the most important tasks in this modern world. And to find means for accomplishing this, here in the middle of the Pacific cross-currents, was an opportunity not to be ignored.'

"MISS GREEN took over the editorship at the close of the July, 1927, conference and immediately entered upon a program of slow but steady growth and improvement. Regularity of publication, improved type and make-up, greater variety and comprehensiveness of subject matter, were some of the fundamental improvements achieved during the course of the year 1929.

"With the May issue of that year the journal first appeared in an attractive cover under the new name *Pacific Affairs.* This title was chosen as descriptive of the wide field of interest into which the magazine was entering, with no bias east or west, north or south.

"During 1929 the publication problems multiplied, as further expansion was sought on a fixed and non-expansive budget. The year's program was laid out as looking toward a subscription basis at the beginning of 1930. Authoritative articles covering a wide range of Pacific questions were solicited and paid for. . . . .

"In addition to such original studies of Pacific problems, special translations from Chinese, Japanese and Russian periodicals were secured; a department of current happenings was inaugurated; excerpted editorial comment from the newspaper press of the area was reprinted; a review department of books of the Pacific was developed into a more and more important feature, including a section of citations and abstracts on valuable articles from a hundred or more magazines of East and West each month; strictly institute items were segregated into one department at the back.

"This growth necessitated in the course of the year first part-time and then full-time assistance in addition to secretarial help. Nathalia Walker of San Francisco came on last June, relieving Berta Metzger of Honolulu who was obliged to leave in order to give all her time to private literary work.

"In the Autumn of last year Miss Green took to the Institute conference at Kyoto a proposed budget and a detailed program of prospective development for the journal. This was presented to the Pacific council (governing body of the I. P. R.) and accepted in its major features, Miss Green says. In December the new enlarged journal, *Pacific Affairs,* as it is now to be seen on the news stands, made its appearance. . . . .

"THE articles published so far this year shows a steady development in the editor's plan for a well-rounded forum of Pacific information and points of view. The contributors have been of all races and have been national authorities in their own countries and fields of interest. The subjects have maintained a balance as amongst cultural, political and economic aspects of Pacific relationships, and as between immediate and more fundamental problems.

"Through these, the translations and the editorial reprints, a great variety of racial, national, and personal attitudes on important questions have found expression; and through the other departments the journal has been made a useful tool for the student of and investigator into Pacific affairs."

Feminism in Turkey

WITH woman suffrage favored by President Kemal, women of Turkey seem to be about to gain the suffrage right without a long and arduous campaign, such as was waged in this country.

Women have already received the franchise in municipal elections in Turkey, but this does not satisfy them. They seek complete equality with men in all elections and will probably secure it despite the open hostility of many members of the Assembly.

Turkey fears that American and European modernism, of which woman suffrage is a part, will be a menace to its carefully guarded home life.

However, led by Afet Hanem, adopted daughter of President Kemal and a teacher of civics in an Angora school, Turkish women had made great strides in the brief year of interest in woman suffrage.

Miss Afet was the first woman to become a member of the People's Party, the one and only political party of Turkey, despite the opposition of its anti-Feminist members who found nothing in the constitution of the party to permit it, and considered it too unusual and practically impossible. Indeed, according to the *Christian Science Monitor,* "their gasps of astonishment reached the Taurus mountain tops."

However, President Kemal approved Miss Afet's ambition and she is now the first woman member of the party. She followed her first shocking move with another, and gave a public address, urging the right of women to vote, and concluding with the statement that "men could no longer deprive women of their right to the ballot." She was roundly applauded.

Encouraged by her example, Istanbul women have paraded and held outdoor meetings, Angora women have organized a woman's suffrage society, and Smyrna, Adana, and Caesarea plan similar organizations.

The *Christian Science Monitor* says of the Feminist movement:

"A peculiarity is that the women continue to agitate, although President Kemal is known to favor suffrage for women. This is believed to be due to the desire of the intellectual class to educate their sisters in the exercise of the elective franchise, and in further aid of which a campaign of literature propaganda has begun."

Feminist Notes

Women Lawyers

THE National Association of Women Lawyers will hold their annual meeting in Chicago in August at the same time of the meeting of the American Bar Association. Laura M. Berrien, member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Association of Women Lawyers, will attend.

International Meetings

THREE groups of business women from this country will meet in Geneva for an international meeting on August 24, 25, and 26 during the annual "goodwill tour" to nine European countries sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Two of the groups have already sailed, one from Montreal, and one from New York. The third group will leave New York on August 1.

These tours are conducted in an effort to secure and foster international friendship and understanding.

Seeks Equal Education

SEEKING to increase the number of women admitted to Stanford University, Sylvia Weaver of Los Angeles has started a fund to provide a $10,000,000 endowment that will do away with the present 500 limitation imposed on women students.

Miss Weaver, who was formerly woman's editor of the *Stanford Daily,* a student publication, began the fund with a $20 contribution paid her for a newspaper article which she wrote concerning the fund.

Women Not Recognized

THE Post Office Department is discontinuing the 4-cent postage stamp bearing the portrait of Martha Washington. The portraits of sixteen Presidents of the United States and nineteen other persons prominent in American history have been used as the subjects for United States postage stamps. It appears that the portraits of only three women have been used, these being Queen Isabella of Spain, Pocahontas, and Martha Washington. Instead of giving women the increased recognition which their achievements deserve, the Post Office Department, in discontinuing the Martha Washington stamp, has taken a step backward and withdrawn even the scant recognition given to the part women played in the early days of this country.

Bar Women From Industry

A COMPLETE defeat of women workers' hope and aims, and of progress may be chalked up for the conference of the Boot and Shoe Operatives, held recently in England. This conference and that of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union were much agitated over the question of competition of men and women workers.

At the Boot and Shoe meeting, the Leicester Women's Branch moved a resolution demanding the opening of all departments of the boot and shoe trade to women, provided that equal pay was given for equal work. Instead of accepting this, an amendment was passed reaffirming determined opposition to female labor's being engaged for work previously performed by male labor. "Thus," said the *Woman's Leader,* "do we progress in a circle!"

The tailors' conference was worried about the displacement of men by women, and Miss Loughlin, general woman organizer, suggested an increase in women's pay as a remedy. Nothing was done about it, however.

Economic Freedom Sought

WITH five women members on city councils and one woman Mayor in the State of Rio Grande do Norte in Brazil, Brazilian women continue to struggle for independence in the country where husbands may refuse to let their wives work.

With their only political victories occurring in Rio Grande to Norte, the little northern State where they were granted suffrage in 1927, the women are seeking economic independence and making some headway, according to the *United Press.*

Brazilian women, who a few years ago were virtually prisoners in their homes, are now attending universities, taking up professions and trades, and demanding Equal Rights in driving family cars, and in deciding on their country's governing leaders.

Women in Churches

A RECENT decision reached at a meeting of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland (Continuing) opens any position in the church —elder, minister, or moderator, to women. The Continuing Church is the remnant of the former United Free Church of Scotland, which refused to unite with the Church of Scotland at the general reunion last year.

It has been suggested that this decision may have been caused by the inability of the church to obtain an adequate number

of ministers, rather than by true Feminist reasons. The Reverend Vera Findlay Glasgow was already a woman minister of the church.

The much larger and very powerful reunited church of Scotland has stuck fast to its guns and persists in keeping women from influential positions in the church. Even the recent nomination of women to the Home Mission, Foreign Mission, Youth, and Social committees of the church was opposed by one speaker, who admitted that women's services were invaluable, but "putting them on committees was quite another matter."

In Ireland there has been no success. The Presbyterian Church has just refused to admit women to the ministry by 293 votes to 165, despite a threatened shortage of preachers.

Women Pharmacists

THE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has come a long way in its 109 years. At its founding in 1821, there was one woman apothecary, a Philadelphia girl, Betsy Marchall, who learned her profession in her father's shop. Her father was the first president of the college. Now in 1930 the college boasts of seventy young women students.

According to Dr. Krusen, president of the college, pharmacy is an important and splendid field for women.

Opera House Manager

ANITA COLOMBO has just been appointed manager of the famous La Scala Theatre in Milan, Italy, and thus becomes the first woman to manage an opera house in that country.

Miss Colombo organized and was responsible for the recent tour of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in Italy.

She succeeds the late Angelo Scandiani as manager of the La Scala.

Women Admitted to Bar

WOMEN of Jerusalem are now to be permitted to practice law, but are prohibited from certain criminal cases and from appearing in tribal religious courts. The success of two women lawyers in Jerusalem is principally responsible for this newest Feminist victory. An official ordinance has been published in the *Official Gazette* granting permission for the law practice among women.

Russia Educates Women

ACCORDING to the *Associated Press,* education for women is looking up in Russia. The Commissariat of Education is said to have decreed that women must compose at least 20 per cent. of the students in all industrial and technical schools, and not less than 30 per cent. in agricultural, medical, pedagogical, and other professional schools and universities.

Party Leader

A 32-YEAR-OLD mother of three children, with ten years of political experience behind her, is now leading the Kansas Democrats.

Mrs. Carl V. Rice of Parsons, Kansas, has succeeded John Wells as State party leader. Expressing "utmost confidence" in her leadership and ability, Mr. Wells resigned recently to become campaign manager of one of Kansas's candidates for Governor.

Mrs. Rice has held several positions in the Democratic organization since 1920, when she was elected secretary of her county's political committee. In 1928 she was elected vice-chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Immigrant

FELISKA FIGURSKA, young daughter of immigrant Polish parents who have lived in this country only twenty years, won a country-wide prize for her idea of the duties of the United States to immigrants. A newspaper in her county published her essay, "How to Influence the Foreigner to Conform to the Government of the United States," on its front page.

Miss Figurska believes that it is the duty of American citizens to correct foreigners' mistakes and confused ideas about money-making, liberty, privileges, and opportunities, and even the geography, agriculture, and natural resources of the country. She does not think education in subjects essential to securing citizenship is enough, and she says so, simply and sincerely.

First Again

ANOTHER feminine first! Nan Rogers, aged 23, has been elected president of the Union of University Liberal Societies in Great Britain, a woman thus holding the post for the first time in its history.

She graduated with honors in economics at Glasgow University just last September. She already had one "first" to her credit despite her short life, being the first woman to win the Gladstone prize for economics.

Iceland Honors Her

MME. STAMPE-FEDDERSEN of Denmark has been honored by receiving the Order of the Iceland Falcon from the Government of Iceland in recognition of her interest and work for that country.

Such an honor is rarely conferred on foreigners. In Denmark no orders have been or can be conferred on women.

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News from the Field

Miss Paul at Geneva

ALICE PAUL, Feminist leader and member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, is abroad, and at the present time is in Geneva. She was for several days a guest of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, at Domaine D'Augerville-La-Riviere, Par Malesherbes, Loiret, France.

Talks on Women's Clubs

VIRGINIA WHITE SPEEL, director general of the Federated Women's Clubs of the District of Columbia, spoke at the tea in the gardens of Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the National Woman's Party, on July 13. She told of the recent biennial conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Denver, Colorado, to which she was a delegate.

Feminist Pamphlet Published

INDIVIDUALS and State branches of the National Woman's Party may obtain copies of the pamphlet, "The Denial of Justice to Women," by placing their order with the National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

This pamphlet is a summary of discriminations against women, propared by Burnith Shelton Matthews, chairman of the Lawyers' Council of the National Woman's Party, from material gathered by the Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party.

William Floyd generously made possible the publication of this interesting Feminist document.

Copies may be obtained at 25 cents a single copy or $5 a hundred copies.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to July 1, 1930, $1,856,065.37.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, July 1 to 15, 1930:

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.	$170.00
Mrs. Anna R. Burk, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Amy Albia Bustin, D. C.	1.00
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Miss Madge E. Emes, D. C.	1.00
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Mrs. James Andrew Walsh, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. Susan A. Wilcox, Calif. (subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS)	2.00
Contributions from State Branches for Jury Service Pamphlet	47.50
Rent of Rooms at Headquarters	204.00
Sale of literature	.30
Total receipts, July 1 to 15, 1930	$640.60
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to July 15, 1930	$1,856,706.17